tests. **CONCLUSIONS:** The instrument constitutes a single tool to assess both patient and physician perceptions of psoriasis severity and treatment effect. The availability of a shared instrument may improve treatment decision-making, reconciliating patient and physician perceptions. An observational study with 100 dermatologists and 561 patients is planned to assess agreement between patient and clinician perceptions; scoring and psychometric properties will also be validated.

PSS29

INTERNATIONAL CO-VALIDATION OF A NEW INTERNATIONAL QUALITY OF LIFE INSTRUMENT SPECIFIC TO PHYSICAL APPEARANCE: BEAUTYQOL

Beresniak A[1], de Linares Y[2], Auquier P[3], Krueger GG[4], Talarico S[5], Tsutani K[6], Walkiewicz B[7], Berger G[8]
[1]Data Mining International, Geneva, Switzerland; [2]L'Oréal Research International, Asnieres sur Seine, France; [3]University of Medicine, Marseille, France; [4]University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT, USA; [5]Federal University of Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil; [6]University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan; [7]Stowarzyszenie Lekarzy Dermatologów Estetycznych, Warszawa, Poland; [8]University Pierre & Marie Curie, Paris, France

OBJECTIVES: This research has been driven by the need for a quality of life (QoL) instrument that specifically assesses physical appearance. The BeautyQol instrument is a multi-dimensional, self administered questionnaire, which has been in development for over three years in 16 languages. **METHODS:** In the item generation phase, semi directive interviews were conducted in 309 subjects. In the second phase an acceptability study was conducted on 874 subjects in France, UK, Germany, Spain, Sweden, Italy, Russia, USA, Brazil, Japan, India (Hindi and English) China and South Africa (Zulu, Sotho and English). In the third phase, a total of 3231 subjects were recruited. to complete the BeautyQoL questionnaire, a skin clinical checklist, SF-36 and a socio-demographic questionnaire. a re-test has been carried out at 8 days on a subgroup of 652 subjects. The database was randomly divided into two subgroups and analyzed using a Rash analysis. Psychometric properties, construct validity, reproducibility, internal and external consistency were tested. **RESULTS:** From the item generation phase, 62 questions were selected. General acceptability was very good in the 16 cultures, with a very low rate of no answers. The validation phase reduced the questionnaire in 44 questions structured in five dimensions explaining 76.7% of the total variance: Social Life, Self confidence, Psychological life, Vitality and Seduction. Internal consistency was high (Cronbach alpha coefficients between 0.932 and 0.978). Reproducibility at 8 days was satisfactory in all dimensions. External validity testing revealed that BeautyQol scores correlated significantly with all SF-36 scores except for Physical Function. Mean completion time was 7 minutes (median:5 minutes). **CONCLUSIONS:** These results demonstrate the validity and reliability of the BeautyQol questionnaire as the very first international instrument specific to physical appearance. It is expected that BeautyQoL will be an instrument that will measure QoL affected by cosmetic products, techniques and agents that alter physical appearance.

PSS30

DISCREPANCY IN PATIENT AND PHYSICIAN GLOBAL ASSESSMENTS OF DERMATOLOGIC DISEASES

Tabolli S, Spagnoli A, Sampogna F, Pagliarello C, Abeni D, Paradisi A
IDI IRCCS Rome, Rome, Italy

OBJECTIVES: To investigate discrepancy in the perception of dermatologic diseases (DD) severity between patients and physicians. **METHODS:** A descriptive study was performed: 2459 patients with DD rated their level of disease severity on a five level scale: very mild, mild, moderate, severe, very severe (PtGA). Physician global assessment (PhGA) was performed on the same scale. Fifty three physicians were involved in an out-patient setting for three weeks (March 2010) in a dermatologic research hospital, Rome, Italy. **RESULTS:** Patients were predominantly females (59%), with an high education and the majority were employed; mean age was 45.9 ± 18.5 for females and 44.5 ± 18 for males. No discrepancy between PhGA and PtGA was observed in 37% of cases; PtGA under-rated compared to the physician in 35%; and PtGA over-rated relative to the physicians in 28%. Statistically significant differences were observed between PtGA and PhGA in each of the five levels of judgement ($P < 0.001$). Higher percentages of patients, in respect to physicians, reported very mild, severe and very severe evaluations. Physicians tended to overestimate for mild and moderate levels. Differences were observed between male and female physicians in the severity judgement, reaching a statistically significant difference for the very mild level ($P < 0.001$) where females were more represented. **CONCLUSIONS:** The perceived severity disease in DD was different between patients and physicians and it was different in patients in respect to sex. Only for very mild DD there was a difference in PhGA between males and females, with males underestimating the severity.

PSS31

VISION-RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE INSTRUMENTS (QOL) AFTER REFRACTIVE CATARACT SURGERY

Tugaut B[1], Meunier J[1], Viala-Danten M[1], Arnould B[1], Berdeaux G[2]
[1]Mapi Values, Lyon, France; [2]Alcon France, Rueil-Malmaison, France

OBJECTIVES: To review the available vision-related QoL instruments that could be used to investigate the consequences of refractive cataract surgery, in particular the benefit of spectacle independence. **METHODS:** A literature review was undertaken on PubMed and Embase databases using keywords "Refractive Surgical Procedures", "Refractive Errors", "Refractive", "Questionnaire", and "QoL". Questionnaires were selected if they were developed for cataract or refractive surgery, based on the reading of the manuscript abstract. a further search was performed on PubMed, Embase and ProQolid databases to obtain information on development and psychometric validation of the questionnaires. Authors were contacted by email if missing data were identified from the published literature. Main characteristics of the questionnaires were described including number of items, targeted population, mode of administration, response scale, languages, and number of publications. Development methodology was reviewed (literature review, clinician input, patient input and comprehension test). Psychometric properties were examined (e.g. domain description, scoring algorithm, internal consistency, clinical validity, reproducibility, responsiveness). The above characteristics were then examined in light of the US FDA's "Guidance for Industry Patient-Reported Outcome Measures: Use in Medical Product Development to Support Labeling Claims". **RESULTS:** A total of 141 abstracts were reviewed and 14 questionnaires were identified. Four instruments had both a solid development methodology and good psychometric properties: the CatQuest (Cataract Questionnaire), the NEI-RQL-42 (US National Eye Institute Refractive Error QoL instrument-42), the NEI-VFQ-25 (US National Eye Institute Visual Function Questionnaire-25) and the RSVP (Refractive Status and Vision Profile). When including the ability to assess vision-related QoL with the benefit of not wearing glasses, it appeared that the NEI-RQL-42 was one of the best candidates, although the benefits of spectacle independence could be more deeply explored. **CONCLUSIONS:** According to this literature review, the NEI-RQL-42 could be considered as one of the best instruments to capture refractive vision-related QoL consequences after cataract surgery.

PSS32

THE EXPERIENCE OF EXTERNAL GENITAL WARTS AND GENITAL HERPES ON QUALITY OF LIFE

Langley PC[1], Freedman D[2], Wagner JS[3], Gupta S[2]
[1]University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, USA; [2]Kantar Health, Princeton, NJ, USA; [3]Kantar Health, New York, NY, USA

OBJECTIVES: Estimates of the lifetime prevalence of external genital warts (EGW) and genital herpes in the European Union range from 0.47% to 1.52% and 0.59% to 1.43% respectively. The aim here is to assess, for the first time, the impact of the experience on current health related quality of life at the general population level. **METHODS:** Data are from the 2008 National Health and Wellness Survey. This is an internet-based survey carried out in the UK, France, Spain, Italy and Germany. From a total of 53,524 respondents, 521 indicated they had experienced EGW and 520 genital herpes. Only 63 had experienced both conditions. The regression analysis is based on health state utilities (score 0–100) from the SF-6D. The independent variables included binary variables for the presence/absence of EGW and genital herpes, socio-demographic characteristics, health risk factors (e.g., body mass index) and the Charlson Comorbidity Index (CCI). **RESULTS:** The experience of EGW and genital herpes had a substantial negative impact on utility scores. The impact was significant at conventional decision levels: EGW—2.47 (95% CI: −3.58—1.36), genital herpes −3.52 (95%CI: −4.63—2.71) and EGW and genital herpes −5.00 (95%CI: 1.76–8.25). The impact of EGW and genital herpes experience was similar to the negative impact of BMI for persons who were underweight, obese and morbidly obese and the CCI (−2.53;95%CI: −2.65—2.41). Age, education and income all had a positive and significant impact on HRQoL. **CONCLUSIONS:** This is the first time the lifetime experience of two of the most prevalence sexually transmitted infections (STIs) on current HRQoL has been assessed. The results point to the continuing impact of this experience, with herpes having a marginally greater impact than EGWs. The HRQoL deficit is most apparent for those who have experienced both STIs.

SENSORY SYSTEMS DISORDERS – Health Care Use & Policy Studies

PSS33

REAL-LIFE DOSING OF BIOLOGICS IN PLAQUE PSORIASIS—A GERMAN SURVEY

Klesse M, Wolbring F
Janssen-Cilag GmbH, Neuss, Germany

OBJECTIVES: Evaluation of use, dose distribution, and dosing rationale of biologic treatments in plaque psoriasis within private practices and hospitals in Germany. **METHODS:** Fully structured Online Questionnaire using Umfragecenter® software. Panel participants were selected by DocCheck Medical Services using their MediAccess Pool. Survey was done in December 2009. 100 dermatologists (60 in private practices, 40 in hospitals) were included in the survey. Inclusion criterion: currently treating at least two psoriasis patients with biologics, at least one patient on adalimumab, etanercept or infliximab. **RESULTS:** Each surveyed dermatologist treated approximately 100 psoriasis patients per quarter. In private practice about 10% of these patients were treated with a biologic, while in hospitals about 23% received biologic treatment. About 40% of the patients receiving a biologic suffered from psoriatic arthritis as well. Distribution of the different biologics used was as follows: etanercept 37%, adalimumab 33%, infliximab 20%, and ustekinumab 10%. Only minor differences in those proportions were observed between private practices and hospitals. In about 80% of all cases, used dosing for each biologic conformed to the respective label. In other cases, increased dosages were observed, for example: 12% of adalimumab patients received 40 mg weekly, 17% of etanercept patients being treated longer than